### MARINE FIREFIGHTING

## 8000 Marine Fire Fighting

## 8100 Policy and Responsibility

## 8110 Federal Policy

Although the Coast Guard clearly has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels or waterfront facilities, local authorities are principally responsible for maintaining necessary fire fighting capabilities in U.S. ports and harbors. The Coast Guard will render assistance as available. The Coast Guard maintains this traditional "assistance as available" posture without conveying the impression that the Coast Guard is prepared to relieve local fire departments of the primary responsibility for fire fighting. Paramount in preparing for vessel or waterfront fires is the need to integrate Coast Guard planning and training efforts with those of other responsible agencies, particularly local fire departments and port authorities. The Captain of the Port (COTP) shall work closely with the municipal fire departments, vessel and facility owners and operators, mutual aid groups and other interested organizations.

## 8120 Regional and Local Policy

Whether there is a vessel fire or shoreside fire at a waterfront facility, or if there is a fire aboard a vessel that is underway anywhere within the COTP Providence's Area of Responsibility (AOR), primary responsibility for fire fighting lies with the municipality in whose jurisdiction the facility/vessel lies. The municipal fire department in whose jurisdiction the fire lies will be the Incident Commander (IC) for the fire fighting activities. The IC is responsible for the coordination of all fire fighting activities. Assistance may, and in most cases will, be provided by other municipal fire departments via mutual aid agreements.

### 8130 COTP Policy

The two main Coast Guard entities responsible for response to a maritime fire are Coast Guard Captain of the Port Providence and Coast Guard Group Woods Hole. The Captain of the Port is responsible for providing commercial vessel expertise, knowledge in shipboard fire fighting systems, stability, vessel damage control, vessel design and structure and pollution response. Also, the COTP is tasked with contingency planning for marine fire fighting. During an incident, the Unified Command System will be activated to coordinate response to the fire (see <a href="Section 2000">Section 2000</a>). In general terms, Group Woods Hole is responsible for overseeing the operations of Coast Guard vessels. This includes, but is not limited to, assisting in fire fighting activities, conducting search and rescue missions and enforcing COTP safety zones.

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	ptain of the Port: COTP Providence is tasked with the following responsibilities during essel or waterfront facility fire in the COTP Providence AOR.
	Provide technical assistance to the Incident Commander regarding vessel design, structure, and stability.
	Procure all available data and information on the vessel and its cargo, which may be of use to the IC in fire fighting and/or salvage operations.
	Provide coordination for any requested Coast Guard assistance such as vessel traffic control, oil pollution response and hazardous material response.
	For a shipboard fire, the formal establishment of Unified Command (UC) sections may be needed. These sections are outlined in <u>Section 2000</u> of this plan. Based on the circumstances surrounding the incident, the UC may be established at various locations throughout the COTP zone.
	e COTP shall also be responsible for fire prevention on board vessels and waterfront ilities. To meet these goals, the COTP shall:
	Inspect foreign and U.S. flag vessels in accordance with applicable Coast Guard policy to ensure that vessels making port calls within the Providence AOR meet minimum Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and U.S. regulatory requirements.
	Inspect all waterfront facilities over which the CG has jurisdiction in order to minimize fire hazards.
	Collaborate with municipal fire departments regarding the results and recommendations of the above inspections.
mu dur	ally, the COTP is tasked with contingency planning. Planning must be a lti-agency, multi-jurisdictional activity. Cooperation among the response agencies ing the planning stages is paramount for a successful incident response. Therefore, COTP shall:
	Provide a forum for members of the emergency response community and the maritime industry to improve the Port's readiness to respond to an actual or threatened emergency.
	Identify and clarify agency roles under the Unified Command System.
	Identify command, control and communications procedures among the local fire departments, state and federal agencies and other concerned response parties.
	Develop a wide range of information and data - such as anchorage information, pier data, listings of contact points for local salvage companies, naval architects, etc to assist Incident Commanders in the decision making process during an incident.

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Group Commander: Coast Guard Group Woods Hole responsibilities include:								
	Provide suitable Coast Guard vessels (as available) to assist the Incident Commander in combating the fire.							
	Assume the role of On-Scene Commander (OSC) for all search and rescue (SAR) operations which may be necessary as the result of the incident.							
	If a safety/security zone is activated by the COTP, provide suitable Coast Guard vessels (as available) to enforce the safety/security zone around the burning vessel or facility.							
	Coordinate the activities of all waterside assets not involved in fire fighting such as marine police boats, Coast Guard Auxiliary vessels, etc.							
Non-Federal Responsibility: There are numerous other agencies, parties and individuals whose assistance and expertise will be invaluable in any major maritime incident. The following is a partial listing of the parties who will likely play an important role in an incident.								
	Vessel owner representative	☐ Vessel Agent						
	Municipal Police Department	☐ Emergency Medical Service						
	<b>1</b> Foreign Consulate	☐ Pilots						
	1 Tug Operators	☐ Marine Police						
	Marine Chemists	☐ Naval Architects						
	Pollution Cleanup Contractors	☐ Red Cross						
		<ul><li>□ Red Cross</li><li>□ Army Corps of Engineers</li></ul>						

### 8200 Response Organization

## 8210 COTP Providence AOR Fire Response Organization:

In accordance with long-standing Coast Guard policy, the senior local fire department officer at the scene of an incident shall serve as Incident Commander and assume overall command of operational fire fighting response personnel and assets.

While the Coast Guard has an interest in fighting fires involving vessels and waterfront facilities, this interest does not extend to preemption of local responsibility and authority for fire fighting. The Coast Guard traditionally renders assistance as available, commensurate with each unit's level of training and the adequacy of equipment.

### MARINE FIREFIGHTING

	ctors used to develop and implement the Coast Guard's "assistance as available" icy include:				
	Fire threat level				
	Capabilities of local fire departments				
	Jurisdictions involved				
	Availability and capability of Coast Guard equipment including personnel protective equipment, fire fighting equipment, and ship's stability calculations				
	Level of training of Coast Guard personnel				
Tra	Traditional response roles for the Coast Guard include:				
	Restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic by the use of safety/security zones				
	Conducting Search and Rescue (SAR) activities				
	Making notifications to local agencies and others, both internal and external to the Coast Guard, able to assist with vessel issues				
	Coordinating response with local emergency agencies				
	Coordinating possible oil/hazardous material spill response that may occur as a result of the fire				
	e Unified Command System will be utilized, as with spill response, to coordinate the nt response to the fire by federal, state, and local agencies.				

## The Cape and Islands MIRT

Cape Cod and the Islands have a Marine Incident Resource and Training (CIMIRT) partnership established among fire departments and marine professionals. Approximately 150 firefighters at various departments are trained to the awareness level in marine firefighting. This response group can be activated through the Barnstable County Sheriff's office which controls mutual aid resources on Cape Cod.

The Cape and Islands mutual aid system is sufficiently well developed that it is unnecessary for the Incident Commander to be aware of the location and quantity of fire apparatus in surrounding communities. Barnstable County mutual aid dispatch has up-to-date information on these resources, and assigns apparatus to accomplish the directives of the Incident Commander.

## 8300 Marine Fire Fighting Scenarios

[NOTE: The scenarios are used to illustrate the type of responses planned within the COTP Providence AOR.]

### MARINE FIREFIGHTING

## 8310 Passenger Vessel:

#### 8310.1 Scenario:

A passenger vessel at anchor in the East Passage of Narragansett Bay, one half mile west of Goat Island, has an engine room fire. The vessel has approximately 1,000 passengers and 700 crew aboard. The fire suppression system is ineffective and the fire quickly spreads to the upper decks.

#### WX:

Air temp 74 F Water temp 45 F Winds SW @ 10 Heavy Fog kts

Typical initial response actions would include:

- Evaluating the need to evacuate personnel
- Once the determination is made to evacuate people, getting them off quickly and safely
- Secure the vessel in a suitable location or at anchorage
- Set appropriate fire zones to reduce the possibility of the fire spreading and maintain vessel stability
- Mount an appropriate response to the fire, including the need to dewater the vessel

## 8310.2 Shortfalls:

Trained personnel: This continues to be a major concern and shortfall. Since 1999, efforts to reduce this shortfall have resulted in approximately 150 fire fighters receiving shipboard awareness level training. Several fire fighters have also attended focused (hands-on) shipboard fire fighting training in New Jersey and Virginia. Rhode Island State Fire Academy has no means to provide other than awareness level classroom training. Massachusetts State Fire Academy does provide some fire fighting training, including use of a simulator at MASS Maritime Academy.

No large fireboats exist in the AOR. Other than Coast Guard vessels, the only vessels currently equipped with fire monitors are the tugs maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers in the Cape Cod Canal and the Steamship Authority's M/V SANKATY.

If ship is anchored, response times are delayed and all associated logistics become increasingly complicated.

Communications: Multiple radio frequencies may be difficult for the Incident Commander to effectively direct all assets on scene. Also, language barriers may exist between the ship's crew and fire fighters.

Vessel fire plans are not maintained by responding fire departments. Vessel plans will need to be retrieved from the scene.

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## 8320 Tug and Barge in Cape Cod Canal:

#### 8320.1 Scenario:

A tug is pushing a fully loaded tank barge through Cape Cod Canal. The barge is carrying 100,000 barrels (4.2 million gallons) of gasoline. The tug loses power and the barge allides with the Bourne Bridge pier. The barge ruptures three tanks and is impaled on the bridge pier. Gasoline fumes spread across the canal and ignite. The barge cannot be removed from the bridge and burns out of control.

WX:

Sı	ummer	Air temp 90 F	Water temp 68 F	Winds SW @ 15 kts	Unlimited visibility					
Тур	ypical initial response actions would include:									
	Recommend to Army Corps of Engineers that canal be secured until fire is extinguished. Consider setting up safety zones on both sides of the canal to restrict access.									
	Have State Police secure the bridge traffic until the fire is out and a structural integrity survey is completed.									
	Group Woods Hole will issue Urgent Marine Information Broadcast advising mariners that the canal is closed and soliciting for assistance.									
	Consider of gasoli	• .	ority protection area	as to stop the spreadin	g and pocketing					
			nief, the likely Incide ective response.	ent Commander, in obt	aining additional					
		•		e an effective response e the barge from the ca	•					
	Involve f	ederal, state	and local safety and	d public health officials	to determine					

#### 8320.2 Shortfalls:

precautions for responders.

Similar shortfalls as those noted in the previous scenario. However, additional foam might be needed to put out the tank barge fire if a large amount of product is discharged/engulfed.

public health threats, need to evacuate personnel and appropriate safety

Additionally, participants realized the added complication posed by potential traffic rerouting and emergency vehicle access as one of two accesses to Cape Cod would be closed pending a structural evaluation.

### 8400 Marine Fire Fighting Resources

<u>General</u>. Regional fire chiefs are fully aware of available fire fighting resources. If an incident exceeds the capabilities of a particular fire department, the fire chief will utilize their existing mutual aid agreements to alleviate the shortfall.

## **MARINE FIREFIGHTING**

## 8410 Port/Harbor Area: Coast Guard Assets (Assist as available)

The following spreadsheet identifies Coast Guard fire fighting resources within the MSO Providence AOR:

Resource	Capabilities	Quantity	Owner/POC	Location	<b>Emergency Phone</b>	Comments
47'	200 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Point Judith, RI	(401) 789 0444	25G AFFF
41'	250 GPM	2	Group Woods Hole	Castle Hill, RI	(401) 846-3676	50G AFFF
41'	250 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Menemsha (MV), MA	(508) 645-2661	25G AFFF
41'	250 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Brandt Point, MA	(508) 228-0398	25G AFFF
47'	200 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Brandt Point, MA	(508) 228-0398	25G AFFF
44'	250 GPM	2	Group Woods Hole	Chatham, MA	(508) 945-3830	50G AFFF
47'	200 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Provincetown, MA	(508) 487-0077	No AFFF
41'	250 GPM	2	Group Woods Hole	Cape Cod Canal, MA	(508) 888-0020	20G AFFF
49'	NONE	1	Group Woods Hole	Bristol, RI	(401) 253-9585	Good Platform
55'	250 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	ANT Woods Hole, MA	(508) 457-3324	30G AFFF
CGC SANIBEL 110'	250 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Woods Hole, MA	(508) 457-3280	55G AFFF
CGC MONOMOY 110'	250 GPM	1	Group Woods Hole	Woods Hole, MA	(508) 457-3283	55G AFFF
CGC JUNIPER 225'	470 GPM	1	D1	Newport, RI	(508) 457-3211	150G AFFF at 3%
(401) 841-6953	1000 GPM (water	er)				
CGC IDA LEWIS 175'	250 GPM	1	D1	Newport, RI	(508) 457-3211	240G AFFF at 3%
(401) 841-6949						
CGC WILLOW 225'	250 GPM	1	D1	Newport, RI	(508) 457-3211	125G AFFF at 3%
(401) 841-2944						
CGC TAHOMA 270' (508) 990-1941	1000 GP MONITOR	PM 1	CG Atlantic Area	New Bedford, MA	(617) 223-8555	3-P250 Pumps
CGC CAMPBELL 270' (508) 997-8299	1000 GP MONITOR	M 1	CG Atlantic Area	New Bedford, MA	(617) 223-8555	3-P250 Pumps

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## 8420 Local Boat Assets

Resource	Capabilitie s	Quantity	Owner/POC	Location	Emergency Phone	Comments
Fire Boats	250 GPM	1	Cranston FD	Cranston, RI	(401) 461-5000	22' Fiberglass
Fire Boats	120 GPM	2	E. Prov. FD	E. Providence, RI	(401) 435-7600	18' Fiberglass
Fire Boats	300 GPM	1	Jamestown FD	Jamestown, RI	(401) 423-1313	24' Fiberglass
						Boat is out of the water for the winter
Fire Boats	500 GPM	1	Providence FD	Providence, RI	(401) 274-3344	23' Boat
Fire Boats	385 GPM	1	Warwick FD	Warwick, RI	(401) 737-4211	25' Boat
Tug Boats	Not equipped to fight fires	1	Prov Steamboat	Providence, RI	(401) 331-1930	Gaspee 2,000 hp
Tug Boats	Not equipped to fight fires	1	Prov Steamboat	Providence, RI	(401) 331-1930	Roger Williams 2,400 hp
Tug Boats	Not equipped to fight fires	1	Prov Steamboat	Providence, RI	(401) 331-1930	Reliance 3,000 hp
Tug Boats	Not equipped to fight fires	1	Prov Steamboat	Providence, RI	(401) 331-1930	Resolute 3,000 hp
Skimmer	300 GPM	1	RIDEM	Providence, RI	(401) 222-3070	RIDEM or a contractor will operate skimmer
Skimmer	300 GPM	1	RIDEM	East Providence, RI	(401) 222-3070	RIDEM or a contractor will operate skimmer
Skimmer	300 GPM	1	RIDEM	Jamestown, RI	(401) 423-1313	Fire Department will operate skimmer
						GPM depends on fire monitor tip

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